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1. Development of the Chemical Industry during 1947

- a. The chemical industry was almost the last to be included in the production program of national economy. This was due to the specific conditions, the complicated structure, and the great variety of production of chemical industries.
- b. In 1947 twelve factories were put into commission, among the most important of which were:
- 1) Nitrogen Works in Moscice.
 - 2) Sulfuric Acid Works in Lubon (south of Krakow).
 - 3) Sulfuric Acid Works in Gdansk (Danzig).
 - 4) Sulfuric Acid Works in Gliwice (Gleiwitz).
 - 5) Dry Coal Distilling Plant, Gryfin (Greifenbagen).
 - 6) Organic Semi-products Factory "Rokita" in Brzeg (Dyhernfurth).

c. Building of New Factories

The following new factories were put into commission during 1947:

- 3 for the organic industry.
- 14 for the non-organic industry.
- 25 for the pharmaceutical industry.
- 6 for fertilizers.
- 2 for paints and varnishes.
- 6 for coke-chemical products.

d. 1947 Production Target

The chemical industries had reached the production targets laid down for 1947 by 22 December 1947. The value of production during 1947 had been assessed at 561,500,000 zloty, whereas actual production amounted to

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575,216,000 zloty (pre-war value). The chemical industry failed to reach the targets set for the following:

- 1) Production of soda.
- 2) Production of sulfuric acid.
- 3) Production of superphosphates.

e. Obstacles encountered in Production

These consisted of lack of experts and shortage of supplies causing breaks in production.

Production of soda amounted to 141,244 tons (73.1% of target).

Production of sulfuric acid amounted to 47,662 tons (71.9% of target).

Supplies of pyrites were insufficient.

Production of superphosphates amounted to 182,976 tons (69.6% of target). Supplies of sulfuric acid needed for their manufacture were inadequate.

f. The following further products were also produced:

Dyes	-	2,082 tons (139.8% of target)
Nitrogen fertilizer (azotniak)	-	120,812 tons (104.1% of target)
Saltpeter fertilizer (saletrzak)	-	70,330 tons (105.8% of target)
Ammonium nitrate	-	8,480 tons (141.3% of target)
Explosives	-	11,950 tons (134.3% of target)
Tires	-	2,770 tons (135.1% of target)
Rubber sheets for soling footwear	-	1,996 tons (142.8% of target)
Zinc oxide	-	7,740 tons (117.2% of target)

g. Motor Car Tire Production

- 1) The Stomil Tire Factory, the only factory producing motor car tires and tubes in Staroleka, near Poznan, has been reconstructed and is now able to keep up its pre-war output figures. (Pre-war annual output was approximately 2,900 tons.)
- 2) The average mileage of tires is 15,000 km. for trucks and 20,000 to 25,000 km. for passenger cars. This is 60% of the pre-war mileage, at a speed of 60 km/h.

h. 1947 Output of Production, as compared with 1937

The output of certain goods has exceeded pre-war production. Taking the 1937 figure as 100%, the comparison is as follows:

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Dyes	- -	104%
Nitrogen Fertiliser	-	177.4%
(azotniak)		
Ammonium nitrate	-	292.4%
Tires	-	111.8%
Rubber soles	-	487.8%
Superphosphates	-	112%
Soda	-	135.2%

1. Miscellaneous

- 1) Output of soda has not reached 15,000 tons per month.
- 2) Thanks to the Moscice Plant, the production of fertilizers is increasing - present rate being 60 tons daily.
- 3) Ghorzow and Moscice are producing 50% more nitrogen than before the war.
- 4) 250,000 tons of fertilizers are to be allocated to agriculture in the spring of 1948.

2. Plan of Production for 1948a. Credits for 1948

As compared with 1947, the credits assigned for 1948 have increased three-fold and amount to 7,800 million zloty. Out of this sum, the following plants will be put into commission or developed:

- 1) Sulfuric Acid and Superphosphate Factory in Szczecin (Stettin).
- 2) Sulfuric Acid and Superphosphate Factory in Kielce.
- 3) Sulfuric Acid and Superphosphate Factory in Gdansk (Danzig).
- 4) Calcium Carbide Factory in Borek, near Kielce.
- 5) Super Thormessine Factory "Bonarka" in Krakow.
- 6) Development (third stage) of the Moscice Plant (increasing output by 100%).
- 7) Creation of a Penicillin Section in the Spies Factory in Tarchomin, near Warsaw.
- 8) Electrode Factory in Starogard.
- 9) Coke and Distilling Plant in Zabrze.

b. Conditions of Success

The success of plans laid down for the development of the chemical industries will depend primarily on:

- 1) Availability of experts (54% of the staffs are engineers and technicians).
- 2) Supplies of raw materials, a large number of which are imported, e.g.:

Fats (80% of the entire requirements)
 Pyrites
 Asphalts
 Chromium ores
 Kaolin (clay)
 Phosphorites

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c. Potassium Salts Deposits at Klodawa

Potassium Salts deposits have been discovered near Klodawa in the Province of Kujawy. These deposits extend over an area 3-6 km. wide and 60 km. long and reach to a depth of from 200-500 meters. A stratum of Kernalite has been found at a depth of 20 meters; beneath it lies a deposit of kitchen salt, magnesium salt, bromium salt, and, probably, also boracic salts. These salts are similar to those found in the Hanover region.

d. Brown Coal Deposits near Konin and Nitrogen Products Plan

Brown coal has been found near Konin. The Central Administration Office of the Chemical Industries plans to erect a third major plant for nitrogen products near Konin.

e. 1948 Plans for Increased Production

- 1) The following increases in production of chemical articles are foreseen in the 1948 plans:

Sulfuric acid	- 100%
Soda	- 37%
Chlorine	- 120%
Superphosphates	- 48%
Salt peter Fertilizer (saletrzak)	- 86%
Soap	- 178%
Varnishes etc.	- 150%
Carbon electrodes	- 49%
Tires	- 72%
Tubes	- 70%
Conveyor belts	- 73%

- 2) In 1948 the Stomil Tire Factory is scheduled to produce 4,768 tons of rubber articles, i.e. a 64% increase over pre-war production.

f. Export of Chemicals

- 1) The following are scheduled for export during 1948:

Zinc oxide
Electrodes
Benzol (to the USSR, in exchange for benzine)
Red lead oxide
Naphthalene
Arsenic (with the exception of Sweden, Po and is the only exporter of arsenic in Europe)

- 2) The development of chemical exports, especially of coal by-products, is a very important problem. Future exports of coal may prove less advantageous, and the losses incurred may only be made good by exports of the highest grade coal by-products.

g. Number of Workers Employed

The chemical industries employ in their various branches approximately 114,000 workers.

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